

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 7, 1799.

B O S T O N, October 22.

Of and from St. Domingo.

APTAIN CARVER, from Port Republic, confirms the recent accounts of the indiscriminate sacrifice of the mulattoes, by the blacks. Large boats were frequently filled with them, carried some distance from the shore, the devoted victims fastened together, stabbed with the bayonet and thrown into the sea. The war between the blacks and mulattoes in that island, is a war of extermination. After the capture of Nicholas Mole, from Rigaud, it was reported, that he had lost Petit Guave also.

A decree has passed prohibiting the entry of the British vessels into Toussaint's ports; but the trade continues under Spanish colours.

Captain Homes, from Cape Francois, informs, that Toussaint was there, at the time of his sailing, preparing to march for Aux Cayes, Rigaud's head quarters. It had been reported Rigaud was dead, but it was not much credited.

Captain Chipman from Port de Paix, states, that it was the general opinion there, that the law prohibiting the payment of debts contracted prior to the 7th year of the republic, was not designed to operate against neutrals.

A letter from the Havanna, dated September 26, mentions the sailing from thence of two Spanish vessels of war, with troops for St. Domingo, "to assist the whites against the blacks."

October 25.

BRITISH EXCESSES.

The president of the United States, who has given numberless proofs that he is exclusively devoted to the interest and honour of America, we hear contemplates, causing remonstrances to be made to the British government against the illegal detention and condemnation of our vessels, practised by some English cruisers and courts, and the ill treatment and impressment of our seamen. Justice may be expected, because many of the transactions to be investigated, appear unjustifiable. The examination will undoubtedly be conducted dispassionately and harmoniously—and the issue, will be exactly the reverse of what the jacobins, the present preachers of peace, peace, wish it.—They want a war with England. They rejoice at the injuries we experience from Englishmen—they magnify them; and rave at every thing which looks like moderation and accommodation.

NEW-BEDFORD, October 23.

FROM FRANCE—DIRECT.

Since our last, the brig Alert, captain Thomson, has arrived at this port from Ostend, in 45 days. We are verbally informed that the interior situation of France continues to progress from bad to worse; that the government has lost the confidence of the people, who are panting for a change—any change from their present situation.

Insurrection shows its head in many parts, particularly in the south. Provisions were, however, plenty, and to be purchased at a reasonable price, but articles of a foreign growth, were high. The papers received by this arrival, furnish but little interesting information. The councils were turning their attention to the means of national defence. It has been proposed to organize legions by the names of *Rassid, Joubert, &c.* The latest papers received were to the 15th Fructidor (30th August.)

An obliging friend has furnished us with some translations.

Nothing is said in the Paris papers relative to the United States. President Adams's proclamation for a renewal of trade with St. Domingo, is copied from a London paper without comment.

TRANSLATIONS.

For the New-Bedford Courier, from Paris papers received by the Alert.

DEATH OF GENERAL JOUBERT.

PARIS, August 30th.

Extract of a letter from the army of Italy, dated 3d Fructidor, August 20.

My Friend,
The death of the brave general Joubert disconcerts all our operations. I know not what measures the directory are about to take—but if the army is not immediately re-organized, it will be impossible to do any thing. An insupportable disaster for the war reigns throughout the camp. It is of the first importance to reanimate the soldiery and to establish discipline among the troops, without which the enemy will ultimately destroy us: no enterprise will succeed; but, to the contrary, every event will become pernicious to us. Audacity increases with our disasters, and it is absolutely not to find among French troops that courage which animated them formerly.
I returned from Agui this day of the engagement, my Battalion was on the left wing, which the brave Joubert commanded—and marching at the head

of two battalions, which he had just rallied, he lifted his right arm and ordered them to advance; at that instant a musket ball struck him just below the armpit and fractured the fifth rib at its entrance, it turned towards the lumbar vertebra, where meeting with resistance it rebounded back and lodged in one of the suricles of the heart. I saw the hero fall and expire! Thus have we lost this consummate officer, this warrior without reproach! In him Italy has lost her friend and defender! If he is not replaced without delay by a capable and virtuous general like himself, invested with full power, all is lost, for the councils of war ruin every important operation.—Genoa is in consternation.

[Another letter from the army of Italy, says, that in spite of all Suwarrow's efforts the French still held the positions, which they occupied before the battle of Novi.]

The Executive Directory, to citoyenne Joubert.

"The Executive Directory, citoyenne, has just learned with regret the loss which the country has sustained in the death of your husband; the important services which he has rendered the republic, and those which were expected from his genius and courage, will make his memory dear to every good citizen, and universal esteem to be the price of his virtues.

"Your griefs are great no doubt; believe, citoyenne, that the directory feels them no less sensibly; and would desire nothing with more ardency than to be able to console them."

THE ARMIES.

The right wing of the army of Switzerland has always been successful—it is ready to form a junction with the left of the army of the Alps now re-united to that of Italy. The army of the Rhine now takes an offensive attitude, the head quarters are removed from Hagenau to Mannheim.

[Jour. du Com.]

INSURRECTION.

PARIS, 10 o'clock at night, August 30th.

A violent insurrection has broken out at Chartres, and the directory has marched 800 men with cannon towards that city.—It is said that the constituted authorities have all been massacred, but we are ignorant of the details.

[Chartres is an ancient and considerable town, 45 miles S. W. of Paris.]

For the thousandth time we are assured that the emperor of Russia has declared war against the king of Prussia, on his refusal to join the coalition.—What seems to be a confirmation of the above, is, that the king of Prussia has dismissed the Russian ambassador, and recalled his own from Petersburg.—However the truth will appear in a few days.

[Cour. de Paris.]

NEW-YORK, October 30.

It is now certain that our envoys sail for France in a few days, in the United States frigate, now at Newport. Their appointment last spring gave great uneasiness; but in the present state of Europe, it may be expedient to have able ministers on the spot, to act according to circumstances. In the event of a general peace, such a measure would be highly necessary; and in a case of a continuance of the war, a treaty of amity with France may be, in a degree useful to us. The interests of the contending powers are various and complicated; and it is hardly possible to foresee by what means they can be adjusted, or how the close of the contest may effect our country.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, October 7.

"Such evil sin hath wrought, and such a flame kindled in Heaven, that it burns down to earth, And in the furious inquest that it makes On God's behalf, lays waste his fairest works. The very elements, though each be meant The minister of man, conspire against him."

COWPER.

In our vacations we have frequent opportunities of being acquainted with the most shocking incidents which afflict man. But we have now to tell a tale which unfolds a scene more distressing than any other ever witnessed by the oldest person within this vicinity. On Tuesday evening last, Betsey, child of Mrs. Abigail Ward, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Ward, of Guilford, aged 5 years—was burnt to death! The circumstances, as nearly accurate, as we learn, were, Mrs. Ward was on a visit in Massachusetts; and while the young woman, under whose care she had left this daughter, with a son aged 3 years, ran to a neighbour on a necessary errand, having previously cautioned the little ones to keep from the fire—the youngest cried, and the eldest burnt a paper to amuse him—the fire was accidentally communicated by the paper to her clothes—in a few minutes the neighbourhood was rallied by her shrieks. She was found lying on her back near the door, with nearly all her clothes burnt off, and her skin roasted hard and brown—her little brother standing at her head; his lamenting cries while bending over her, bedewing her face with tears,

whose smiling countenance spoke heavenly joys in the most shocking death, added astonishment to the horror of the scene. A physician was present in a few minutes—she was bathed in oil, and every possible method was taken to preserve her life, but without effect; pulsation had ceased, the body was cold.—After relating, with her mind perfectly composed, and as happy as an angel, the manner in which her cloaths caught fire, she became sick at her stomach, froth boiled out of her mouth—and when that was wiped away, she asked when her mamma would come home, called her uncle and the friends of the family to the bedside, took them by the hand, told them she must die, bade them an affectionate adieu, and died, sweet innocent! without a groan.

ALBANY, October 21.

"Child of mortality! why is thy countenance sad and why are thine eyes red with weeping?—I weep because death is in the world; the spoiler is among the works of GOD!"

On Saturday morning last, between the hours of 11 and 12, the following melancholy and most afflicting disaster, happened at the ferry in this city.—The scow, in returning from the Greenbush side (contrary, as it is said, to the desire of the ferrymen) was greatly overloaded, having on board two waggons, one with 50 bushels of wheat, the other with 24 bushels of turnips (double loads) 5 horses, and 9 persons besides the ferrymen.—The wind being violent from the south, and the current setting down, caused a heavy swell—and when the scow came near the middle of the channel, about 120 or 130 yards from the shore, she unfortunately filled and went down—eight persons were immediately drowned—three saved themselves—two by swimming to the shore, and the other by supporting himself on a board, which floated from one of the waggons, until a boat came to his relief. Those who were drowned were a Mr. Brooks, a Mr. Peter Olander, a Mr. Hagarty, and two brothers, I. and N. Smith, all of Greenbush and Schodack—a young man by the name of Williams, from Cheshire, in Massachusetts, and the two ferrymen, one named William Lawrence, the other a negro man belonging to Mr. Abraham Bloodgood.

The persons who were saved, are the rev. Mr. Comfort, a Mr. Brooks, brother to the one of that name drowned, and a Mr. Salisbury.

The body of Mr. Lawrence was taken up about 2 o'clock on Saturday, and on Sunday those of the other seven persons; and in the afternoon the remains of Mr. Hagarty, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Lawrence, and the negro man, were decently interred in the cemeteries of this city. The remains of the other four were taken to the houses of their disconsolate relatives.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

Extract of a letter from Port Rico, 10th September.

"I have seen the orders of general Desfourneaux, of Guadaloupe, to the captains of privateers—they are to take all Americans coming from or bound to any port whatever.—In consequence thereof six privateers have already failed, and as many more commissions have been received a few days since. So that the risk will be very great to Americans in general, and particularly as there are no vessels of war belonging to the United States to be seen in these seas.

October 31.

Captain Truxton has resumed his command in the navy, and is about to proceed again to sea in the Constellation.

The circumstances attendant on the return of captain Truxton to his command in the navy, having been variously reported, we are desirous to state, that it is on the following footing, that captain Truxton returns into service: In a letter to the president, he offered to waive the question of rank, and to leave that point between captain Talbot and himself, as it stood; in consequence, the president declines accepting his resignation; and he resumes his former command.

(OFFICIAL.)

The minister of the Batavian republic, near the United States, has received, officially, the following resolve of the supreme governor and council of the Dutch colonies in the East-Indies, residing at Batavia:—to wit.

"In order more effectually to encourage the commerce between the United States of America, and these colonies, it is resolved,

"That from the first day of May, 1799, until six months after a general peace between the maritime powers, the rates of the produce of these colonies shall be established, as they respect the citizens of the said United States trading here, as follows—

Coffee, at 11 dollars per picul.

Pepper, 14 do do.

Sugar, powdered 1st quality, 2-3 do do.

"Free of all charges; and with permission to pay one third of the purchase money in the paper medium of the colony, at the ago of fifteen per cent.